SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

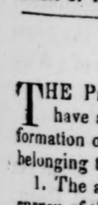
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Office of Literary Board.

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams,
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and under-leeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents. opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal
" " China Pearl
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.

For sale by J. BROWN.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL. Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You wil find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Special Notice.

THE subscriber is compelled to require quarterly settlements with all persons having work executed at his Establishment. In conducting his large business, he finds it indispensable to its safe prosecution to require prompt and frequent payment. As this arrangement will work to the mutual advantage of all parties, it is hoped that all will strictly conform to it.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 38—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SPRING STOCK.
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, &c.

WE have received by the recent arrivals, direct from the manufacturers our stock of Boots, Shoes Carpet Bags and other articles in our line, all of which have been selected with much care for our

WHOLESALE SPRING TRADE.

We flatter ourselves that a better or cheaper stock of Goods has never been offered in this market.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city is particularly called to the above.

W. R. JOHNSON, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c.,
two doors below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, March 2, 1852. 34—1m.

Portrait Painting.

PROF. DeENSZLINY, Miniature and Aquarell painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised his fine Art in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he is able to execute a finer Portrait than ever has been done in this place. Some of his work may be seen at the two Bookstores, which have kindly granted that permission, and where orders may be left, all of which will receive prompt attention. To give entire satisfaction the price for a Portrait is reduced to Ten Dollars. His lodgings may be found at Mrs. Hollister's, near the R. & G. R. Depot, where he may be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock every day.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 38—4t.

To the next kin of Jesse Howell, dec.

THE next of kin of Jesse Howell are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of the deceased, is ready to pay over to them their respective distributive shares, upon their rendering a schedule of the advancements made them by the intestate, which they are hereby requested to do immediately, or at least by the 28th of March next.

B. N. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*

February 18, 1852. 908—1d.

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200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

The Outlaw Will Case.

THE Counsel in this Case being satisfied, from the state of the Docket, that there is no chance of trying the case at the ensuing Term of Wake Superior Court, I am requested by them to state, that it is agreed that it shall stand continued; and the witnesses need not, therefore, attend.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

Wake Co., March 18, 1851. 38—td.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash.* Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges, from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at
F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread? Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesail and Retail
Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

SMITH, WATSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,

No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JOHN T. WATSON, JOS. DUNGAN.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

New Books.

NEW Novel by Mrs. Marsh, Ravenscliff, Price 25 cents. A Dangereotype of the liveliest stamp. Florence Sackville, or Self Dependence, by Mrs. Burbury, price 25 cents. The most complete life of Robt. Burns. Robert Burns, his life and works, edited by Robert Chambers, 4 vols. 12 mo. Lever's new novel, Mawrice Tiernay, the soldier of fortune, by Charles Lever, price 50 cents. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

THE VARIETY STORE!
HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 18[illegible].

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh. Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Layard's Nineveh.

A POPULAR account of Discoveries at Nineveh, by Austin Henry Layard, Esq., new edition, containing the whole work, without abridgement of the Text, with numerous engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Just received and for sale by
H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as are contracted by myself or my wife.

J. G. GULLY.

Johnston County, March 1, 1852. 33—

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent,

P. F. PESCUD,
Fayetteville street,
Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

HAVEN'S
Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing.) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21. 1852. 24—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

A. B. STITH,
Agent & Commission Merchant, and
DRY GOODS & GROCERY BROKER,

No. 80 Broadway, New York.

A. B. STITH, tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and Citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New-York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

THE SALE OF PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, OR THE PURCHASE OF *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Medical and Agricultural Instrumens, Bagging, Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.*

He flatters himself, as a purchaser of Goods for Southern Trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina and in the city of Raleigh—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Unconnected with any establishment in New-York, and devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconveniences and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in prices and styles, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to all Southern Merchants in having a competent agent, whose interest it will be to avail himself of every opportunity for their benefit, and who can, through him, keep up their stocks by getting goods as their business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in at one time a heavy stock for the season; and the inconveniencies of a large amount of bills falling due about the same time. He can also get his goods more frequently, and of later and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants, and other persons, disposed to employ him, will please to forward with their orders their references, or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be two and a half per cent. Address A. B. STITH, New York.

REFER TO

Ex Gov. Charles Manly, Raleigh,
Wm. Hill, Esq Sec'y of State, Raleigh,
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State N. C. Raleigh
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres Mu. In. Co. Raleigh,
D. W. Horne, Esq. Orange Hill, Florida,
Henry Bryan, Columbi, Alabama,
Mathew Shaw, Esq. Washington, N. C.
B. F. Moore, Atto. Gen. N. C. Raleigh,
Hon J. R. J. Daniel, M. C. Halifax, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.
Bennet B. Bell, Esq. Warsaw, Alabama,
R. H. Lewis, Esq. Greensborough, Alabama.
Green T. McAffee, Esq. Talladega, Alabama.
Thomas Hill, Esq. Baker County, Geo.

New York, Feb. 7. 108—4t.w.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

To the Farmers of Wake.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Wake County Agricultural Society, notice is hereby given that the said Society will meet in the City of Raleigh, on the 29th of March inst., (being the Monday of Wake Superior Court,) at 11 o'clock. The Secretary is directed by the Society, "earnestly to solicit the attendance and co-operation of our fellow-citizens generally, from every section of the county."

It is hoped that all who have enrolled their names as members will be present to participate in the proceedings, and that many others will attend and join the Society. Let every one who can, come in early and arrange his business so as to be prepared to devote the greater portion of the day to the meeting. It will be an important and interesting occasion.

The following will be the order of proceedings:

1st. An Address will be delivered by ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.,—the community at large are invited to attend.
2nd. New members will be received.
3rd. Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted for adoption.
4th. Officers will be elected.

W. W. WHITAKER, *Sec'y.*

March 22, 1852. 39—

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.
Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

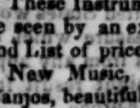
The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GEHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices,* as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

From Pickett's History of Alabama.

HON. WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

William Rufus King is a native of North Carolina. He was born on the 7th April, 1786. His father—William King—was a planter, in independent circumstances, whose ancesters came from the north of Ireland, and were among the early settlers on James river in the colony of Virginia. He was highly esteemed for his many virtues, and was elected a member of the State convention which adopted the federal constitution. The mother of Mr. King was descended from a Huguenot family, which had ben driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nants.

William Rufus King received his education at the University of North Carolina, to which he was sent at the early age of twelve years. On leaving that institution, where his attention to his studies, and uniformly correct and gentlemanly deportment, had commanded the respect and regard of his fellows and the approbation of the professors, he entered the law office of William Duffy, a distinguished lawyer, residing in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and in the autumn of 1805 obtained license to practice in the superior courts of the State. In 1806 he was elected a member of the legislature of the State from the county of Sampson in which he was born. He was again elected the year following; but, on the meeting of the legislature, he was chosen solicitor by that body, and resigned his seat. Col. King continued in the practice of his profession until he was elected a member of Congress from the Wilmington district, which took place in August, 1810, when he was but little more than twenty-four years of age; but, as his predecessor's term did not expire before the 4th of March, 1811, Col. King did not take his seat in the Congress of the United States until the autumn of that year, being the first session of the Twelfth Congress. This was a most important period in the history of the country. The governments of England and France had for years rivalled each other in acts destructive of the neutral rights, and ruinous to the commerce of the United States. Every effort had been made—but in vain—to procure an abandonment of orders in council on the one hand, and decrees on the other, which had nearly cut up the commerce of the country by the roots, and a large majority of the people felt that to submit longer to such gross violations of their rights as a neutral nation would be degrading, and they called upon the government to protect those rights, even at the hazard of a war. In this state of things Col. King took his seat in the House of Representatives, and unhesitatingly ranged himself on the side of the bold and patriotic spirits in that body who had determined to repel aggression—come from what quarter it might—and to maintain the rights and honor of the country. The withdrawal of the Berlin and Milan decrees by France, while England refused to abandon her orders in council, put an end to all hesitation as to which of those powers should be met in deadly strife. In June, 1812, war was declared against England, Mr. King advocating and voting for the declaration. He continued to represent his district in Congress during the continuance of the war, sustaining with all his power every measure deemed necessary to enable the government to prosecute it to a successful termination; and not until the rights of the country were vindicated and secured, and peace restored to the land did he feel at liberty to relinquish the highly responsible position in which his confiding constituents had placed him. In the spring of 1816 Col. King resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and accompanied William Pinckney of Maryland, as secretary of legation, first to Naples, and then to St. Petersburg, to which courts Mr. Pinckney had been appointed minister plenipotentiary. Col. King remained abroad not quite two years, having in that time visited the greater portion of Europe, making himself acquainted with the institutions of the various governments, and the condition of their people. On his return to the United States he determined to move to the Territory of Alabama, which determination he carried into effect in the winter of 1818-'19, and fixed his residence in the county of Dallas, where he still resides. A few months after Col. King arrived in the Territory—Congress having authorized the people to form a constitution and establish a State government—he was elected a member of the convention. Col. King was an active, talented and influential member of that body, was placed on the committee appointed to draft a constitution, and was also selected by the general committee, together with Judge Taylor, now of the State of Mississippi, and Judge Henry Hitchcock—now no more—to reduce it to form, in accordance with the principles and provisions previously agreed on. This duty they performed in a manner satisfactory to the committee. The constitution thus prepared was submitted to the convention, and adopted with but slight alterations.

On the adjournment of the convention Col. King returned to his former residence in North Carolina, where most of his property still was, and, having made his arrangements for its removal, set out on his return for Alabama. On reaching Milledgeville, in the State of Georgia, he received a letter from Gov. Bibb, of Alabama, informing him that he had been elected a senator in the Congress of the United States, and that the certificate of his election had been transmitted to the city of Washington. This was the first intimation which Colonel King had that his name even had been presented to the legislature for that high position; and injuriously as it would affect his private interests—in the then condition of his affairs—he did not hesitate to accept the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon him, and, leaving his people to pursue their way to Alabama, he retraced his steps, and reached the city of Washington a few days before the meeting of Congress. His colleague—the Hon. John W. Walker—had arrived before him.

Alabama was admitted as a State, and her senators, after taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States, were required to draw for their term of service, when Major Walker drew six years and Colonel King four. At the time that Alabama became a State of the Union the indebtedness of her citizens for lands sold by the United States—under what was known as the credit system—was nearly twelve millions of dollars. It was perfectly apparent that this enormous sum could not be paid, and that an attempt to enforce the payment could only result in ruin to her people. Congress became satisfied that the mode heretofore adopted for the disposal of the public domain was wrong, and a law was passed reducing the minimum price from two to one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre, with cash payments. This change was warmly advocated by our senators—Walker and King.

At the next session a law was passsed authorizing the purchasers of public lands, under the credit system, to relinquish to the government a portion of their purchase, and to transfer the amount paid on the part relinquished, so as to make complete payment on the part retained. At a subsequent session another law was passed, authorizing the original purchasers of the lands so relinquished to enter them at a fixed rate, much below the price at which they had been originally sold. To the exertions of Senators King and Walker, Alabama is mainly indebted for the passage of these laws, which freed her citizens from the heavy debt which threatened to overwhelm them with ruin, and also enabled them to secure their possessions upon reasonable terms.

Col. King was elected a senator in 1823, in 1828, in 1834, and in 1840. His firm but conciliatory course insured for him the respect and confidence of the Senate, and he was repeatedly chosen to preside over that body as President *pro tem.*, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner so satisfactory that at the close of each session a resolution was adopted, without a dissenting voice, tendering him the thanks of the body for the ability and impartiality with which he had discharged those duties. In the spring of 1844 Col. King was offered the situation of minister to France, which he declined, as he had, on previous occasions, refused to accept other diplomatic situations which had been tendered to him, preferring, as he declared, to be a senator from Alabama to any office which could be conferred on him by the general government. At this time the proposition for the annexation of Texas was pending, and there was but too much reason to believe that the British government was urging that of France to unite with her in a protest against such annexation. It was, therefore, of the highest importance to prevent, if possible, such joint protest as, should it be made, must have inevitably resulted in producing hostilities with one or both of these powers; for no one for a moment believed that the government of the United States would be deterred from carrying out a measure which she considered essential to her interests from any apprehension of consequences which might result from any combination of the powers of Europe.

Colonel King was a decided advocate of the annexation of Texas; and when urged by the President and many of his friends in Congress to accept the mission he consented, under these circumstances, to give up his seat in the Senate. Colonel King, feeling the importance of prompt action, did not even return to his home to arrange his private affairs, but repaired at once to New York, and took passage for Havre. Arriving in Paris, he obtained an audience of the King, presented his credentials, and at once entered upon the object of his mission. After frequent conferences with the King of the French, who had kindly consented that he might discuss the subject with him, without going through the usual routine of communicating through the Foreign Office, Colonel King succeeded in convincing his Majesty that the contemplated protest, while it would not arrest the proposed annexation, would engender on the minds of the American people a feeling of hostility towards France, which would operate most injuriously to the interests of both countries now united by the closest bonds of friendship; and his Majesty ultimately declared that "he would do nothing hostile to the United States, or which could give to her just cause of offence." The desired object was accomplished. England was not in a condition to act alone, and all idea of protest was abandoned. Colonel King remained in France until the autumn of 1846, dispensing a liberal hospitality to his countrymen and others, and receiving from those connected with the government, and a large circle of the most distinguished individuals in Paris, the kindest attention. He returned to the United States in November, 1846, having requested and obtained the permission of the President to resign his office.

In 1848 the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Colonel King was appointed by the governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy thus created; and in 1849—the term for which he was appointed having expired—he was elected by the legislature for a full term of six years. In 1850, on the death of Gen. Taylor, the President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore, the Vice President, succeeded to that high office, and Colonel King, was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Senate President of that body, which placed him in the second highest office in the government. Colonel King has ever been a decided republican of the Jeffersonian school. He has, during his whole political life, opposed the exercise of implied powers on the part of the general government, unless palpably and plainly necessary to carry into effect an expressly granted power—firmly impressed with the belief, as he has often declared, that the security and harmony, if not the very existence of the federal government was involved in adhering to a strict construction of the constitution.

In all the relations of life Colonel King has maintained a spotless reputation. His frank and confiding disposition, his uniform courtesy and kindness, have endeared him to numerous friends, and commanded for him the respect and confidence of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Colonel King is about six feet high, remarkably erect in figure, and is well proportioned. Brave and chivalrous in his character, his whole bearing impresses even strangers with the conviction that they are in the presence of a finished gentleman. His fine colloquial powers and the varied and extensive information which he possesses, render him a most interesting companion.

Democratic Meeting in Stokes.

Pursuant to previous notice a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Stokes County was held in the Court House, on Tuesday, 9th March. The meeting was organized by calling Hon. John Hill to the Chair and appointing Fleming Priddy and Benjamin F. Wilson, Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and appropriate remarks, J. J. Martin, Esq, offered the following preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the Democrats of Stokes County, do approve of the recommendation to hold a Democratic State Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate for the office of Governor for the State of North Carolina, and being desirous to be represented in said Convention,

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint ten delegates to represent this county in said convention.

Resolved, That we fully and entirely approve of the manner in which State affairs have been managed under the administration of his Excellency, David S. Reid, and we cheerfully recommend him for renomination to the office of Governor—pledging ourselves to give him a cordial and united support.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint ten delegates to represent this county in a District Convention to be held in the town of Greensborough, on Tuesday of May Court next, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the first day of June next, to select candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democrats of Stokes and Forsyth to unite at some suitable time and place in convention, for the purpose of selecting four candidates to represent Stokes and Forsyth counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

The Chairman then appointed the following persons delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh: J. J. Martin, Joel F. Hill, C. W. McAnally, W. W. Stedman, E. T. Beasly, Francis Golding, Thomas Payne, N. B. Gibson, William Stone, William A. Mitchell.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the District Convention in Greensborough: Jos. B. McAnally, J. W. Spainhour, J. J. Martin, Caleb Hill, B. F. Wilson, F. Priddy, John Brown, John F. Riddick, M. T. Smith and Peter Hutchison.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the North Carolina Standard for publication; and the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN HILL, *Chr'n.*

B. F. Wilson, F. Priddy, } *Sec's.*

Democratic Meeting in Person.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Person, held in the Court House on Tuesday, the 16th instant, on motion of John W. Cunningham, Esq., Robert Hester, Esq., was called to the chair, who, in a brief manner explained the object of the meeting, and William Whitfield appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then introduced by C. S. Winstead, Esq., which were, on motion of Mr. Cunningham, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been a time-honored custom with the Democratic party to meet in Convention; and whereas, the 13th of May next has been fixed upon as a suitable time, and Raleigh a suitable place, to hold a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, and for other purposes. Therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism, of our present incumbent, David S. Reid—that he is our first and only choice, at this time, for Governor—and that we pledge him our most hearty support.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the District Convention, to be held in Hillsboro', on the 29th of April next.

The meeting was then addressed by N. J. Palmer, C. S. Winstead, and W. H. Bailey, Esqs., setting forth the true policy of the Democratic party.

Under the first resolution, the chairman appointed John T. Wilkinson, R. P. Brooks, Major Green, William Holloway, Stanford Long, John W. Cunningham, Dr. John B. Terrell, Dr. John G. Jones, Anderson Jones, James M. Paylor, Kinchen Newman, W. G. Winstead, Wm. H. Hamlett, sen., Jesse Walker, John Paylor, Thomas Lawson, Stephen Winstead, Nat. Torian, Elijah Nolan, Elijah Snipes, John H. Henry, Wm. H. Smith, David Ellison, Jo. Coleman, A. Foshee, Wm. Daniel, Capt. A. Blalock, Maj. Ransom O'Briant, Wm. H. Long, Samuel A. Horton, Dr. J. Hamlett, Madison Lyon, George Oakly, W. H. Lawson, Sol. O'Briant, Chesley Hamlin, John M. Winstead, John Yarborough, W. R. Webb, Henry Carver, Dr. C. H. Jordan, C. S. Winstead, A. N. Hall.

To the District Convention, the following persons were appointed delegates: G. L. Torian, Geo. Satterfield, Wm. Paylor, Henry Satterfield, William J. Hamlett, M. G. Thomas, Reuben Long, Robert A. Torian, Jefferson Brooks, and Charles Mason.

On motion of C. S. Winstead, it was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Milton Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. HESTER, *Chairman.*

W. Whitfield, *Secretary*,

Democratic Meeting in Edgecombe.

At a large meeting of the democrats of Edgecombe, held at the Court House in Tarborough, on Tuesday the 9th inst., (it being Superior Court week) Joseph J. Pippen Esq., was called to the Chair, and Charles Harrison Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting to be, the taking of such action as might be deemed advisable, in reference to the ensuing Presidential and Gubernatorial elections.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five persons to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed Robert R. Bridgers, James S. Battle, William S. Long, Robert D. Wimberly, and William Norfleet as such Committee.

The Committee retired and during their absence Asa Biggs Esq., addressed the meeting in an able and impressive manner.

The Committee returned and reported as follows:

Your Committee, deeming it unnecessary to present resolutions embodying the leading principles of the Democratic party, which are so well known, beg leave to report the following:

Whereas, this meeting approves the Conventions, which are proposed to be held at Baltimore and Raleigh, having for their objects the nomination of Candidates, respectively, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint two persons, from each militia district in this County, as delegates to the Democratic Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 13th day of May next.

Resolved, That this meeting prefers, the Hon. David S. Reid, as the candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint one person, from each militia district in this county, as delegates to the Convention to be held in Nashville, for the purpose of selecting some person to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary be appointed delegates to both the said Conventions, and that Robert R. Bridgers and John Norfleet, Esqs., assist the Chairman in selecting the other delegates under the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Jas. S. Battle Esq., it was *Resolved*, That James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and Robert Strange of this State are the choice of this meeting, as the Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The following persons were appointed as delegates, to the Convention at Raleigh:

Jno. S. Dancy, Henry T. Clark, Jas. S. Battle, R. A. Savage, Wm. J. Armstrong, Wm. D. Petway, Joshua Barnes, Jno. W. Farmer, Jno. G. Williams, James J. Taylor, William Ellis, Elias Barnes, William Y. Moore. Richard T. Eagles, Jno. A. Vines, B. B. Barren, Thos. Norfleet, R. D. Wimberly, Josiah D. Perkins, Wm. F. Mercer, David Cobb, Jesse Harrell, Wm. R. Cherry, Calvin Jones, Benjamin Batts, Kenneth Thigpen, L. S. Dunn, L. R. Cherry, H. B. Bryan, Jno. F. Speight, T. L. Maner, Chas. Harrison, Theophilus Atkinson, A. J. Cotten.

To the Convention at Nashville:

Wm. Norfleet, D. Ferguson, Wm. G. Sharpe, James D. Barnes, Willie G. Barnes, Jacob S. Barnes, R. S. Johnson, Jno. O. Oates, C. B. Killebrew, J. L. Horne, Jno. H. Daniel, Henry R. Cherry, Wm. S. Long, D. B. Bell, A. Braswell, Henry E. Odom, Bennett P. Pitt.

It was then *Resoled*, That the Southerner and Standard be requested to publish the proceedings.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH J. PIPPEN, *Ch'n.*

Charles Harrison, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Beaufort.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Beaufort county, held at the Court-House in Washington, Wednesday, 17th inst.; on motion, John W. Latham, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. F. Woodard, appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to introduce a set of resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were then appointed. B. M. Selby, John R. Carmer, M. Stevenson, James K. Hatton, and Wm. B. Rodman, Esq's, who retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported through W. B. Rodman, Esq., the following resolutions, which were, on motion of A. F. Woodard, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Beaufort county are strongly attached to the Union as it was established by our fathers; that we have seen with regret the efforts made by the Abolitionists and others at the North to weaken it by extending the powers of the Federal Government to subjects never committed to it. We believe the only way to preserve the Union is by a scrupulous forbearance to extend the exercise of federal powers to objects not clearly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and by a strict regard for the rights of the States.

Resolved, That we approve the holding of the proposed convention in Baltimore, and while we deem it unnecessary to give any instructions to the delegate to be sent there from this district, it is because of our confidence that he will pledge our support to no man whose views on the powers of the Federal Government are not fully known, and who will not certainly maintain our Constitutional rights.

Resolved, That we authorize the Chairman to appoint Delegates to represent us in the State Convention, proposed to be held at Raleigh, and also in the District Convention proposed to be held at Newbern, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this district in the Baltimore convention.

Resolved, That we recommend David S. Reid as the democratic candidate for Governor.

The Chairman then appointed the following delegates:

Tranter's Creek. Henry Hodges, Dempsey H. Latham, Wm. A. Lanier, Frank Hodges.

Washington. Harmon Eason, Edw. Hodges, J. R. Carmer, B. M. Selby, S. T. Brown, Wm. B. Rodman, Seth K. Cordon, Jesse G. Bryan, Henry P. Allen, A. C. Latham, U. H. Ritch.

Beaver Dam. Jacob V. Little, John P. Bayner, Moses Congleton, Benj. Candy.

Long Acre. Levi Stubbs, Arnot Waters, Caswell Oden.

Bath. Horace Hilton, Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Sam'l Windly, Benj. Robinson, Dr. W. Bonner, G. W. Oden, A. W. Hammond.

Lower Broad Creek. Wm. H. Davis, Israel Brooks, Thos. W. Topping, W. B. Windly.

North Creek. George W. Barrow, Jas. Cousins, Oden Baily.

Leachville. Burwell Reddick, Wm. Clark, Ebenezer Satterthwaite, Winfield Muse.

Head of Pungo. Wm. Allen, W. H. Allen, Chas. H. Davis, Lavender Allen.

Chocowinity. B. F. Harding, C. Bright, Wm. A. Blount, Jr., T. R. Crawford.

Blount's Creek. Jas. F. Clark, Wm. J. Adams, Thos. N. Evett, Wm. T. Gerrard.

Durham's Creek. Dr. W. S. Woodward, Chas. W. Bonner, Chas. W. Crawford, David Roe.

South Creek. George Jarvis, Joseph Simpson, A. Buchanan.

Goose Creek. Zion Flowers, Wm. Potter, Malachi Potter, Benj. Campain.

Wm. B. Rodman moved that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

Moved by Jas. K. Hatton, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

Moved by Jas. K. Hatton, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican and Patriot. After which the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

JOHN W. LATHAM, *Chairman.*

A. F. Woodard, *Secretary.*

Nash County. Superior Court for Nash County was in session last week, his Honor, Judge Dick presiding. Gen. G. E. B. Singletary tendered his resignation as Clerk of the Court, which was accepted, and A. M. Rockwell, appointed Clerk, pro tem, who served until Friday, when W. W. Bodie consented to receive the appointment, and R. H. Blount was appointed deputy.

The only cases of interest were the State *vs.* Spencer D. C. Armstrong, charged with being accessory after the fact to the murder of Tilman Hunt, which was continued by defendant for absent witnesses—counsel for the State, Messrs. Eaton, Attorney General, and Moore; for the defendant, Messrs. Dortch, McRae, and Whitaker,—and an action for slander, John Merton *vs.* Nicholas W. Arrington, in which the jury returned a verdict of $300 damages for plaintiff—counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Dortch and Busbee, for defendant, Messrs. Moore and Whitaker. The Court adjourned on Friday. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

JUDGE DOUGLAS—THE REGISTER.

The Register states that Senator Douglas dodged the fugitive-slave law. The Editor knows this charge to be untrue. Judge Douglas was absent on business which could not be neglected, when the bill passed the Senate; but he stated, on his return, that he would have voted for the bill had he been present, and he was the *first* man of either party to raise his voice on the stump, in favor of the law. Has the Register forgotten the Chicago scene, in which Judge Douglas confronted thousands of infuriated Abolitionists, and talked for this law until its bitterest enemies were silenced? Has the Editor forgotten that, under the influence of this Speech, the Common Council of Chicago almost unanimously repealed an act of theirs forbidding their officers to interfere to arrest a fugitive? No, the Editor remembers all this, but it does not accord with his business as a partizan to state the facts.

The Washington Republic not long since, made a charge similar to the one preferred by the Register against Judge Douglas; but the Editor of that paper came forward soon after, under a commendable sense of justice, and not only apologized for his course on the subject, but bore strong testimony to the firmness and patriotism of that distinguished gentleman. Will the Register follow this example? Will it be honest enough to do simple justice to a political opponent? These are pointed questions, but they are justified by the occasion. It is evident that the Register is preparing for the campaign. The Editor is taking lessons in *stretching*, so as to be able to judge of his capacity in that respect before the heat of the battle is upon us. We warn the people, and we warn them in time, against his evasions, his tricks, his misrepresentations, and unfounded statements.

The most enormous falsehoods will be brought into use against the Democracy and the champions of the cause, during the ensuing summer and autumn; and it is therefore important that the people should be at once put upon their guard. All we ask of them is, to "*prove* all things, and hold fast to that which is, good." Let them take nothing for granted, but demand the proofs. A cause which can be supported in no other way than by misrepresentation and falsehood, deserves to go down. Such a cause *will*, in the end, go down. It may prosper for a time, and the people may be, now and then, deceived; but the doom of the demagogue is as certain as the ultimate triumph of truth.

There are several points in this matter which are very annoying to the Register. They are these: Every Democrat who is spoken of for the Presidency, is sound upon this law, and pledged in the clearest manner to maintain it and enforce it, if elected; while on the other hand, Mr. Fillmore, though he came out for it in decided terms in his last annual message, would not sign it as President until he had procured the opinion of the Attorney General that it was constitutional. Such men as Mr. Buchanan and Judge Douglas were for it from the first; Mr. Fillmore "seized upon it," as he admits, only in the last resort, as the best law that could be obtained at the time, and as a part and parcel of other measures, by which, as is now generally admitted, the South gained nothing. He was ready to march troops against Texas, a slaveholding State, and to do it promptly and at once; but he required time to deliberate, and he was so full of constitutional scruples that he had to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General, before he would approve a law, *the enactment of which was enjoined by one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution.* Again: The present law is not such a one as Mr. Webster preferred, as the records of the Senate will show; and Gen. Scott, it is well known, has refused to say whether he is for or against it. This contrast, we repeat, is annoying to the Register; and hence the efforts of that paper to produce the impression that leading Democrats are in the same predicament on this subject with leading Whigs. But all such efforts must fail. The facts are with the Democracy, and they will remain just as they are—"fixed facts" on the records of the country. The slang of partizans and demagogues can neither obliterate nor change them. We are content to leave them with the people, and to abide their judgment upon them.

☞ We are gratified to observe, in various portions of the State, so many young men of education and talent coming forward in the ranks of the Democracy, to take part in public affairs. In the proceedings of almost every Democratic meeting held of late, we see the names of gallant young men, who, having started in the right path, are preparing for the important contest just ahead of us. We congratulate these gentlemen upon their position and efforts, and take occasion to assure them they will have no reason to regret their course. *The people* are with them, and their cause is just. Their services will be appreciated, and they will "go up higher" in due time; but in addition to this, they have the satisfaction of knowing that their principles are such as were held by the fathers of the Republic, and the only principles upon which the government can be safely and prosperously administered.

We have no respect for the cant phrases, "young America" and "old fogies." We recognize no such distinctions in the party, but we go for all who belong to it, whether young or old. The old possess the wisdom to conceive and plan, while the young are prompt to execute, and vigorous in action. We would welcome them all to the council-board of the Democracy; and we trust the country may long enjoy the benefit of their united services and labors.

Central Rail Road Survey. Will not Gov. Reid, at an early day, have a competent surveyor on the route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, in pursuance of powers vested in him by the last Legislature? We want to see this work advancing, and some such man as Maj. Gwynn at the helm.

Asheville Messenger.

The act of the last Legislature appropriated twelve thousand dollars out of *the first moneys received after the 1st of January*, 1852, upon Cherokee bonds, and on the sale of Cherokee lands, to make the survey of a Rail Road route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In the early part of last year the Governor instructed Mr. Jarratt, the Commissioner, to arrange the contracts for building the Turnpike with a view to this appropriation.

We know that Gov. Reid is anxious to have the survey made in accordance with the wishes of the General Assembly; and as soon as the Agent for the collection of Cherokee bonds shall report a sufficient sum in hand applicable to this appropriation, we have no doubt the Board of Internal Improvement will make arrangements for the execution of the survey. We trust this explanation will prove satisfactory.

We invite attention to the sale advertised in our paper to-day, to take place on the 27th of next month at Aiken, South Carolina. A good opportunity is here offered to those who may wish to purchase Rail-road hands, implements, &c.

THE FREESOIL SCHEME.

The New Orleans Delta, a neutral paper, thus discourses upon the scheme of the Freesoil, Seward Whigs to force Gen. Scott upon the Southern Whigs as their candidate for President:

"The scheme of the freesoil whigs to force Gen. Scott upon the party, is rapidly developing itself. Greely, the most impudent of this bold and powerful party, considers the meeting of a convention to determine the nomination, as quite unnecessary, the preference of the party for Gen. Scott being sufficiently manifest and decided, and besides, the convention when it assembled, might do some foolish things that would embarrass the "Hero of Lundy's Lane."

This is cool, we admit; but, considering that Greely is the mouthpiece of the controlling branch of the party, it is also alarming. The whole freesoil party in the North being united upon Scott, how is it possible to defeat him for the nomination? Some little noise and uproar are kicked up in the commercial towns by the so-called Union and Compromise men; but that party is not visible beyond the corporate limits. In the country, the prevailing sentiment is freesoil. We find it even in Massachusetts. Daniel Webster, with all his great talents and influence, is not able to resist and defeat this influence in the very district of his residence. His bitterest enemies and denouncers are returned to Congress. Who controls and lords it over the whig party in New York, but Seward, before whose powerful sceptre the miserable, paltry faction of Silver Greys, *alias* Fillmoreans, trembles and bows in cowardly subjection?

Who controls Ohio, but Giddings and his brethren, the Western Reserve Abolitionists who are all for Scott? In Pennsylvania, Scott has long been the preference. That State has never voted against the cocked hat and top-boots; it goes strongly for military glory. These, with Delaware, New Jersey, Michigan and other Western States will give Gen. Scott a strong vote at the start. To strengthen him still further, Senator James C. Jones, of Tennessee, has undertaken to secure Tennessee for him, and if he is as ingenious as he was in satisfying the citizens of New Orleans, Charleston and Richmond, that the Railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga was to enrich each of these cities, we think he will satisfy even Southern Whigs that the following would be an excellent ticket for the next contest:

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of New Jersey.
For Vice President,
JAMES C. JONES,
of Tennessee.

Now, our Southern whigs will kick up at this arrangement for sometime; but, as the chap says in the play, "vot of it?" They may fume and rage for some weeks—declare that Fillmore is the only proper man, except Webster, who is the second choice, and that no man who maintains a doubtful attitude on the great "Finality" can ever get the vote of the South. But "bimeby" they will get cool, and the following sober second-thoughts will occur to them: 'What objection can there be to Gen. Scott? He has always been an honest, staunch whig. He has never said he was against the Compromise. He was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia; has been a slaveholder himself, and never engaged in any fanatical speculation. What if Seward does support him? Did he not support Gen. Taylor and Henry Clay? Are we to vote against every man the freesoilers may support? There is no logic in this. Why should we doubt the patriotism of a man who has given such brilliant proofs of his devotion to the country as Scott has—whose stalwart figure is marked with scars received in the defence of his country's honor and independence?"

These arguments will be satisfactory. There will be some little grumbling, but what can't be cured will have to be endured, and we expect to see, before next Fall, the whole whig party rallied around the Scott banner."

The Delta has taken a strong and sensible view of the subject. The Southern Whig leaders—or the most of them—*will* hold back and "kick up" for a while; but they did the same thing when Gen. Taylor was nominated over Henry Clay. *One* Whig leader in this State was ready to shed tears over the doings of the "slaughter-house" Convention in Philadelphia; but in due time he "came to himself," and got to be as strong a Taylor man as possible. All "true Whigs" are so. *Party* before *country* is the motto of the leaders; and thus they are "true Whigs"—that is, they *always* go with the majority of the party, right or wrong.

VIRGINIA.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia assembled in Richmond on Wednesday last. We have heard nothing, thus far, from its deliberations. The Enquirer of the 23d says the "Virginia Democracy will, doubtless, decline to commit themselves to the fortunes of any candidate, leaving the delegates to Baltimore untrammelled and free to select such candidates as may be regarded as most true to her principles, and at the same time competent to command popular support." This, it seems to us, is the true policy. Why should Democrats, whose pride it is to contend for *principles*, differ and divide about *men?*

We look with interest to the proceedings of the Virginia Convention. No doubt the Democracy of that noble old State will reassert their principles in all their purity, and in the clearest manner.

The Raleigh Star, one of the soundest and safest papers in North Carolina, thus speaks of Gen. Scott:

"We cannot give him our support for the Presidency, unless he will give to the country, in white and black, unequivocal assurance that he has no sympathies with the fanatics who are thus attempting to make fair weather for themselves by their forwardness in his cause—that he is sound, as he is represented to be, by reliable authority, on the Compromise."

Give us your ☞ Mr. Star. "Them's our sentiments." *Asheville News.*

On the other hand, the Raleigh Register says, in one breath, that it has no "distrust of Gen. Scott on the subject of the compromise"; and in the next breath it declares, "so far as this journal is concerned, *if* he is opposed to the compromise, we shall feel it our imperative duty to oppose his election, to the utmost of our humble abilities." *Consistent* Register!

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the following officers have been elected by the stockholders of the Roanoke Valley Railroad: David Shelton, President; Francis Mallory, of Norfolk, Silas H. Harris, of Clarksville, James Williamson, of Mecklenburg, Directors, and Henry Wood and Samuel D. Booker appointed Directors by the Board of Public Works; E. A. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; and Mr. Blanch, principal Engineer. This Road is to be run from Clarksville to Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

☞ We have been requested to make the following correction in the names of Delegates appointed by the Orange meeting to the Hillsborough Convention, to be held at May Court, published in our last: For D. T. Linnir, read D. T. Tinnin—for Andrew Tarrier read Andrew Turner—for John Tarrier read John Turner—and for George S. Coggin read Geo. T. Coggin. The name of Dr. Giles Allison was omitted by mistake, and is added to the Delegation to the State Convention.

We are gratified to see among the Cadets at large, appointed by the President, the name of William Gaston, grandson of William Gaston, one of North Carolina's most revered sons. Young Mr. Gaston has been educated at the Georgetown College, District of Columbia. No appointment could have given more general satisfaction in this State.

We learn that the students of William and Mary College, Va., have selected Mr. Badger, of this State, to deliver an oration before them on the ensuing 4th of July. The prospects of this venerable institution are said to be brightening.

A SPICY EXTRACT.

The last Asheville News serves up the Raleigh Register in the following handsome, as well as salty, spicy, and pepperish manner. The Editor of the Register will be apt to remember this extract of strong feeling "through the fogs of other times." Here it is:

"The Raleigh Register is an awful stew just at present. He can't get matters arranged to his liking, in regard to State affairs. In a recent number of his paper, he has shown his hand tolerably plain; and we ask Western men to note his course. He says the introduction of State issues in the next canvass for Governor is out of the question. Where would the gentleman have State issues discussed, if not in a State canvass? He goes on to declare in substance that the demand of the Western people for a Convention is intolerable—that the East don't want a Convention, and the West has no right to ask any thing contrary to the wishes of the East! If that ain't cool impudence, please tell us what is! What is the amount of the whole thing—That the East or the West will be forced to yield—that the West *must* do it! Our former concessions and services, and sacrifices, to hold the party together, have only added to the proud and dictatorial spirit which has ever demanded the right to control the Whigs of the West like gally slaves! We are happy to know, however, that our people don't, as many of them did in former days, pin their faith to the nether extremity of the Register man's outer garment. No, sir! The Register may squirm, and writhe, and twist, and dictate, and give the word of command, from now till the "crack of doom," and the only response from our people to the *venerable* sheet will be a laugh of derision, and a hearty "mind your own business, and don't presume to dictate to us, sir!"

We pity the Register man—we do. He has fought desperately to be recognized as the *leader* and *dictator general* to the people of North Carolina; but alas, the spell is broken—the veil is so transparent, especially since the last "pronunciamento," that the last glimmering hope of leadership is defunct, "gone glimmering through the fogs of other times," as an *eloquent* friend of ours expresses it!

To show what men of as much sense as Mr. Gales think of discussing *State* issues in a *State* canvass, see an able article in another column from the Greensborough Patriot, and also the following from the Wilmington Commercial, edited by the sterling and talented Loring:

"No political contrivance or management can avert the question of "Convention or no Convention," or prevent its being of paramount importance in the ensuing canvass—so we may as well make up our minds to meet it."

"SLAUGHTER-HOUSE" CONVENTION.

The New York Herald, a neutral paper, has the following remarks upon the Whig movements in New York City:

"We observe that preparations are being made by the whig party in this city, says the New York Herald, for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention, otherwise called the "Slaughter-House."

This election will create a good deal of excitement among the whig politicians in the various wards. The contest for the delegates will develope some differences of opinion. Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Webster, have all their respective friends in the city, among each class—active, excited, animated, warm and determined. It will present a beautiful row in the various wards. Mr. Fillmore may calculate upon the whole of the Custom House and Post Office influence, and that is not small. Mr. Webster can bring out all the banking, financial, and shipping interests of Wall street and that neighborhood; but not so much from the "up town" quarters—amongst the mechanics and shipbuilders. Gen. Scott will command all the hurrah boys of the whig party, and the whole mass of the Seward and abolition classes.

The contest, therefore, will be a very interesting fight, and the probable chances are unquestionably in favor of delegates being selected on behalf of Gen. Scott, by the whig party; yet we would not be surprised to see the Wall street politicians, in favor of Webster, carry the day. They can do it if they please; they have got the money—the cash—the dust; and it is very easy, with plenty of such material, to carry the ward politicians and the ward elections—the Maine Liquor law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Operations of the Charlotte Mint. The following tabular statement, taken from the Books of the Branch Mint at this place, shows its operations in receipts of bullion and the amount coined from its first establishment to the present time. From this it appears that its business increased yearly until the year 1848, since which time there has been only a slight decline in its operations, and that it still does a much larger business than it did for nearly all the years prior to that time.

Statement of the amount of Gold Bullion received, and of Gold Coinage executed at the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., from the commencement of operations, 1st January, 1838, to Dec. 31, 1851, inclusive:

		Gold Bullion.		*Gold Coinage.*
1838.		$131,998 45		$84,165 00
1839.		126,836 40		162,767 50
1840.		127,285 91		127,055 00
1841.		132,587 41		133,037 50
1842.		174,407 11		159,005 00
1843.		272,063 72		287,005 00
1844.	(6m.)	169,349 92	(6m.)	147,210 00
1846.	(3m.)	196,380 52	(3m.)	76,995 00
1847.		344,808 54		478,820 00
1848.		370,785 21		364,330 00
1849.		390,731 57		361,299 00
1850.		320,289 04		347,791 00
1851.		316,060 55		324,454 50
		$3,071,584 32		$3,053,934 50

Charlotte Whig.

This is the Mint which Mr. Secretary Corwin recommended in his Report should be discontinued; and this recommendation is a specimen of the *justice* which North Carolina receives at the hands of a Whig Administration.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

At the March Term of Forsyth County Court the following gentlemen were elected a Special Court: C. L. Banner, Chairman; John M. Stafford, John Lowry, Phillip Barrow, and Henry Marshall; Committee of Finance, John M. Vorter, W. H. Linville, and C. L. Banner; County Trustee, George Linville; County Surveyor, Caleb Jones; Treasurer of Public Buildings, Thomas J. Wilson.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools: Anderson M. Gamble, Anthony Bitting, Albert V. Sullivan, John M. Stafford, C. L. Banner, Eugene Lehman, John Masten, Francis Fries, William Goslin, Abram Teague.

New Post Offices. The following Post offices were established in this State, during the week ending March 13th, by the Postmaster General:

Elk Shoal, Alexander County, Eph'm Alexander; Soda, Watauga, Morgan Swift; Coddle Creek, Cabarrus, J. E. Presley; White Hill, Union, Isham Milton; McDonald Mills, Richmond, Alexander McDonald; Spring Garden, New Hanover, T. C. Devane; Morrisonville, Wake, Jeremiah Morris.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, endeavored to introduce Resolutions in the House of Representatives on Monday last, declaring the compromise measures of the last Congress a final settlement of the Slavery question; but pending the question on his motion to suspend the rules for their introduction, the House adjourned. Mr. Jackson took part in the late struggle in Georgia against the "constitution Union" party.

Gen. Scott and the Compromise. One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date 23d, says "Gen. Scott's Compromise letter, *written about two years ago*, is out somewhere, and will shortly appear in print."

Kossuth was expected in New Orleans last week.

LAND WARRANTS MADE ASSIGNABLE.

The following is a copy of the act making land warrants assignable, as it passed the Senate and House on Thursday, the 18th instant. This act will be received with gratification by thousands of persons, to whom the warrants have heretofore been of but little if any value:

AN ACT making Land Warrants assignable and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants for military bounty land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, which have been, or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing, made and executed after the taking effect of this act according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owners of the warrant or location: *Provided*, That any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land, shall be entitled to use any such land warrant, in payment of the same, at the rate of $1 25 per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: *Provided*, That the warrants which have been or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of said laws, or of this act, may be located, according to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, in one body, upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: *Provided, further*, That when said warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than $1 25 per acre, the locater of said warrants shall pay to the United States in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at $1 25 per acre, and the tract of land located on.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the land offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all military bounty land warrants, issued since the 11th day of February, 1847, the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of $1 25 per acre, the said compensation to be hereafter paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That registers and receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, for services heretofore performed in locating military bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the act entitled "An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants," approved May 17, 1848: *Provided*, That no register or receiver shall receive any compensation out of the treasury for past services who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants: *And provided, further*, That no register or receiver shall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers, or troops, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service as therein required; and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized; in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, with a view to determine the quantity of land any officer or soldier is entitled to under said act, approved 28th of September, 1850, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized, to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched, to enter the service.

We are highly gratified to receive the proceedings of the Democratic meeting in Cleaveland, which appear in this paper. They furnish material for reflection to all the patriotic Republicans who have been so long estranged from their political brethren of the true Jeffersonian school of politics; and, now, since the mask has been torn from the face of *federalism*, we have no doubt that hundreds, yes, thousands in North Carolina, will follow the noble example set by Maj. Cabaniss, and be found sustaining Gov. Reid, "EQUAL *Suffrage*," and the whole line of State rights republican principles, which alone can save the South from utter ruin, and protect the constitutional Union of these States from degeneration into a *federal* consolidation, as oppressive in its operation upon the minority, as any despotism upon the face of the earth.

The bold and patriotic stand taken by Maj. Cabaniss does him much credit; though he is not the first patriotic *Whig* that has shaken the dust of federalism from his feet, since the explosion of the no-party humbug; nor is he the last by many thousands, who will repudiate the consolidation-no-party, before the close of the ensuing Presidential campaign.

Lincoln Republican.

OILING HARNESS. In oiling harness, let them be washed clean, in warm water, and when very nearly dry, have a tub with warm water in it, and into this pour about one pint of nice, fine oil—then immerse the different pieces of harness into this oil slowly, and take them out immediately, passing them through the hand to take off the most of the oil that adheres to them, and hang them up to dry. This is an easy, and effectual way to oil leather, fly-straps, lines, &c., and may be done without any waste of oil or time. Some prefer tanners' oil for their harness—some think common lamp oil, and some seem to think none at all, will do. But harness should be well washed and oiled twice a year at least, and in the long run the best oil pays the best; coarse oil does not penetrate the leather, but foims a kind of gum, to which dust, hair, &c. adhere, and rots the leather. Old harness, that has not been used to oil, is very likely to break, after an oiling, if it is used much. Therefore a little *melted tallow* is better for them.

N. B. A little lamp black mixed with the oil, will give the harness a fine jet black appearance, by rubbing them with a woollen cloth.

Germanton Telegraph.

"The North wind driveth away rain, so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue. *Solomon.*

Mrs. Chalmers of Anstruther, mother of the doctor, had an extreme dislike to all petty scandal. She had one rule, which she made known among her acquaintances, and which she rigidly followed. "Whenever told of anything that a neighbor had said or done amiss she instantly put on her bonnet and went at once to the person, and told what had been said, and who had said it, and asked if it was true." Those who follow this rule, we opine, will seldom have occasion to execute it. They who smile at scandal, or listen to it complacently, obey not the injunction of the wise man. He who pours scandal into my ears gives me just occasion to be angry. He offends my good sense by presuming that I wish to make my head a lumber-room instead of a storehouse of useful knowledge, he offends my good taste by presuming that I love gossip, he offends my piety by thinking that I will "rejoice in iniquity." I am justified by the wisest of men in looking him out of countenance."

New York Observer.

A recent report, emanating from the Prefecture of Police, estimates that portion of the population of Paris which lives by villainy and upon charity at 63,000.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday the 20th.

The House, on the same day, was mainly engaged in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Venable in the Chair, in the consideration of the bill to supply the deficiences in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, addressed the committee relative to the items in the bill making appropriations for the Indian service; and complained of the Committee of Ways and Means, which had failed to include certain estimates of the Department; and earnestly contended for the fulfilment of treaties with the Indians.

He said in the course of his remarks, that it is very seldom that the Indians can rely safely on the Government. There were instances of glaring fraud on the subject of treaties made by the Government with the Indian tribes. When they will not consent to treat for their lands, (which we acknowledge officially they have the right to occupy,) and part with them at prices utterly inadequate, it has been the habit of trespassing upon the lands until a war is produced, and the Indians driven from their lands, or the lands taken from them as indemnity for the war. This is a faithful history of the whole continent. Philanthropy towards these people is spoken of; but, when gentlemen are called upon to do an act of justice, that very moment the forms of legislation are interposed, and technicalities are resorted to, and thus fair-dealing, equity, and justice, are denied to the Indians.

Mr. Brooks addressed the committee. He held that it was the duty of Congress to scan the estimates, and when Congress adopt and vote for them, then they alone are responsible, as is the Executive for the estimates and the execution of the laws. He referred to the wide extent of our country, and showed the necessity of defending the frontiers of our more recently acquired possessions, demanded alike by humanity as by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He defended the sums asked for the Quartermaster's Department, saying that some of the debts were legacies of the proceeding administration, under which deficiency bills were passed. He alluded to other subjects; and, having concluded his remarks—

The committee rose; and, on motion—

The House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday the 22d, Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely upon petitions for compensation for additional mail service by the ocean steamers.

The non-intervention resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Soule addressed the Senate.

In the House, on the same day, the homestead exemption bill was postponed for one week. The deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Houston spoke, and was followed by Messrs. Brooks and Marshall. Nothing of general interest transpired.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 23d, Mr. Shields reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the artillery, and a joint resolution concerning the national defences.

The bill allowing judges and other officers of the Territories of the United States to draw their salaries even if absent for a longer period than sixty days, when that absence shall be approved by the President, was taken up, and, after debate, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish a navy-yard and depot on the bay of San Francisco, and for other purposes, was taken up, and Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate in its support. He was followed by Mr. Brodhead in opposition to the bill; who, without concluding his remarks, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House, on the same day, Messrs. Faulkner, Grow, Dimmick, Stanton of Tennessee, and Riddle, presented each joint resolutions of the Legislature of his State on various subjects; which were appropriately disposed of, without debate.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry executive and executive-department communications; which, having been ordered to be printed, received the usual reference, or were laid on the table. The rule was then suspended, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; wherein, the deficiency bill being taken up, five minutes' speeches were made upon its provisions, on *pro forma* amendments, by Messrs. Marshall of Kentucky, Dunham, Cleveland, Brown, Price, Gorman, Taylor, Gentry, Sweetser, Orr, Evans, Venable, Jones of Tennessee, Bayly of Virginia, Cabell, Brooks, Meade, Wallace, Houston, Hall, Polk, Mason, and Faulkner; after which, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES. The following table, constructed from the returns of the seventh general census, exhibits the average wages per diem paid to operatives in the wrought iron works and the cotton and woolen factories in each of the United States, distinguishing the wages paid to males and the wages paid to females.

	W'rt Iron Works.	Cot. Factories. Male.	Cot. Factories. Female.	Wool. Factories. Male.	Wool. Factories. Female.
Alabama,	$0 76	$0 42	$0 30	$0 00	$0 00
Arkansas,	0 00	0 55	0 19	0 00	0 00
Columbia, Dis. of,	0 00	0 53	0 30	0 15	0 00
Connecticut,	1 21	0 73	0 42	0 93	0 50
Delaware,	0 93	0 60	0 43	0 71	0 65
Florida,	0 00	1 23	0 19	0 00	0 00
Georgia,	0 43	0 55	0 28	0 92	0 55
Illinois,	0 00	0 84	0 48	0 00	0 00
Indiana,	1 05	0 50	0 26	0 93	0 42
Iowa,	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 43	0 00
Kentucky,	1 23	0 55	0 35	0 58	0 43
Maine,	0 00	1 06	0 46	0 86	0 44
Maryland,	0 90	0 59	0 37	0 70	0 45
Massachusetts,	1 01	1 27	0 52	0 88	0 54
Michigan,	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 82	0 44
Mississippi,	0 00	0 54	0 19	0 00	0 00
Missouri,	1 15	0 42	0 38	1 23	0 25
New Hampshire,	1 23	0 97	0 50	0 37	0 55
New Jersey,	1 07	0 68	0 36	0 95	0 22
New York,	1 01	0 70	0 37	0 80	0 45
North Carolina,	0 39	0 44	0 24	0 68	0 27
Ohio,	1 29	0 64	0 44	0 77	0 42
Pennsylvania,	1 06	0 65	0 38	0 74	0 39
Rhode Island,	1 00	0 71	0 49	0 79	0 58
South Carolina,	0 00	0 53	0 31	0 00	0 00
Tennessee,	0 58	0 42	0 25	0 69	0 23
Texas,	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 77	0 77
Vermont,	1 22	0 59	0 47	0 94	0 44
Virginia,	0 81	0 38	0 33	0 70	0 37
Wisconsin,	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 85	0 00
Highest,	1 29	1 27	0 52	1 23	0 77
Lowest,	0 39	0 39	0 19	0 43	0 23
Mean,	0 97	0 65	0 35	0 82	0 44

The *Pacific's* market news is not so favorable for Cotton as the previous accounts. Already the enlarged Cotton receipts, and spring estimates, had reached Liverpool by the Canada from this side, and although these were still moderate, as compared with the figures since remitted, the effect was to weaken the prices. The manufacturing prospects, however, continue to look bright. Breadstuffs have again suffered in prices. We find nothing in our London files in regard to American Stocks. The Money news is favorable. Capital continues redundant, and all the home Government securities were steady.

New York Times, 21st.

EDINBURGH. The metropolis of Scotland is situated upon the Frith of Forth. The town stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three eminences. Here stands the Palace of Holyrood House, the residence of the quondam sovereigns of Scotland, the residence of the lovely and unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, and the scene of the murder of Reizzio the Italian, suspected of too close intimacy with the queen. The room where the tragedy was enacted still remains as when it occurred, even to the blood upon the floor. Here, also, is the splendid monument of the "Wizard of the North," the immortal Sir Walter Scott. The monument to Lord Nelson on Calton Hill, a circular column 108 feet high, is also here; but of all the public works, the castle is the most remarkable. It is built on a rugged rock, rising on three sides, from a level plain, to the height of 200 feet. Upon its ramparts is the great gun Mons. Meg, one of the first attempts in manufacturing ordnance. It is made of bars of iron strongly banded together; a rather unsafe *shooting iron*, as we should say at this day. In literature, Edinburgh has always held a high position, and its University has long since attained general celebrity. Among perodical works they have the renowned Edinburgh Review and Blackwood's Magazine, both of which are republished in the United States, and circulated extensively.

The Mississippi Senate, by a vote of 17 to 10, have indefinitely postponed the House resolution proposing to go into an election of U. S. Senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1852.

For the Standard.

The different methods of calculating Interest seem to be attracting some attention amongst your readers. Whether they are absolutely *new* or not, is of very little importance, They are new to most persons, and few, if any, use them commonly. All the methods mentioned in your columns are shorter, and, what is of vastly greater consequence, being less complex than those in common use, diminish very much the liability to errors. To the most practised, no trifling strain of the mind, laborious and perplexing, is requisite in performing the operation as most persons perform it; and to those not in constant practice it is almost impossible to get through without errors, sometimes of magnitude, and always embarrassing when detected by others.

The rules given by two correspondents in your last, not differing essentially from those given below, if generally adopted, would save, in the aggregate, an incalculable amount of labor and vexation. Mine are mathematically correct, on the basis of 360 days to the year, as will be seen by this process:

Let a = the interest for the given time; m = the months, d = the days; p = the principal in dollars, and $1000p$ will be the principal in mills. It is required to find the value of a in terms of the others.

$$a = \frac{\frac{1000p}{100}}{12} m + \frac{\frac{6000p}{100}}{360} d \quad \text{clear the equation.}$$

$$4320\ a = (3600\ p\ m)\ 6 + (120\ p\ d)\ 6. \quad \text{Divide by 6.}$$

$$720\ a = 3600\ p\ m + 120\ p\ d. \quad \text{Divide by 120.}$$

$$6\ a = 30\ p\ m + p\ d. \quad \text{Divide by 3.}$$

$$2\ a = 10\ p\ m + \frac{p\ d}{3}. \text{ or,}$$

$$a = (10\ m + \frac{d}{3})\ \frac{p}{2}.$$

From which we deduce this rule for calculating interest for years, months, and days:

To 10 times the months add one-third of the days, [or, what is the same, to the figures expressing the months annex the figures expressing one-third the days,] multiply the number thus obtained by one-half the principal, or the principal by one-half of it. The product will be the answer in mills. Cut off on the right three or five figures, according as the principal is dollars or cents, and you have the answer.

$246 26 at 6 per c. for 2 y. 4 m. 24 days.

2)288	144
	35.46.144

If the time is years and months, annex 0 to the months.

To find a rule for Interest for days only:

Let the symbols be the same as above, except the months, which are dropped.

$$a = \frac{\frac{6000p}{100}}{360} d \quad \text{clear the equation of fractions.}$$

$$360\ a = 60\ p\ d$$

$$6\ a = p\ d$$

$$a = \frac{p}{6} d \text{ or } \frac{d}{6} p$$

The Interest is equal to the days multiplied by one-sixth of the principal, or the principal multiplied by one-sixth of the days.

To find, without counting on the fingers, how much time intervenes between 17th July, 1846, and 10th May, 1849, May being the 5th month and July the 7th:

	1849.	5	10
	1846.	7	17
By Comp. Subtraction,	2 yrs.	9 mos.	23 ds.

So, by Compound Addition, we can find to what point a given time will carry us.

An ordinary mathematician can solve all the difficulties that will arise in applying these rules, and by a little practice will discover several *short cuts* which are obvious and simple, but cannot be pointed out here, without extending this to too great a length.

B.

For the Standard.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON GROWERS, COTTON GINNERS AND COTTON SPINNERS.

MR. HOLDEN: *Sir*—I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that there has lately been put in operation at the mills of John M. Fleming, Esq., near Rolesville, a machine invented by him, which we will for the present call the "Seed Cotton Renovator," intended to clean seed cotton of all dirt, dust, and other impurities, before it is put in the Cotton Gin, and that it performs its office as well as could be desired. I have witnessed its operation, and am fully satisfied that it is destined to go into general use in all cotton growing countries. A machine of this kind has long been needed in this section of country. Having been a dealer in cotton for the last twenty-five years, I speak from experience. Cotton can be much easier separated from all impurities before it is ginned than afterwards. The machine is simple in its construction, and operates upon purely philosophical principles, requires very little power to propel it, and may be attached to any cotton gin at very little expense. Every person who has a cotton gin should supply himself with a renovator before the next crop comes in; they would save many times the cost of the machine in the advanced price of their cotton, besides the saving in the wear of their cotton gins. This is certainly a very important improvement in preparing cotton for the spindle, and is deserving a patent; and I am in hopes the intelligent and worthy inventor may get one.

A COTTON SPINNER.

PAPIER MACHE. That old, discarded, and apparantly worthless rags should be converted into elegant and useful articles of furniture, and made to take the place of wood and marble, would have been a surprising thing some years ago; but now so ingenious and inventive has the world become, that scarcely any thing that can be announced ought to be received with incredulity, and nothing that is echieved ought to astonish.

Papier mache, which is just French for mashed rags, has been employed for more than a century in the manufacture of snuff-boxes and insignificant articles, and it was not until recently that it has been found to be a good material for manufacturing various articles of furniture. But it does not stop here. In England it is now used for a variety of internal decorations in houses, columns, cornices, mantle-pieces, &c., &c., and one manufacturer near London has executed an order from the Pacha of Egypt for all the interior fittings and finishing of a yacht, wood not answering the purpose so well in consequense of the hot climate. And the same manufacturer intends to prepare whole houses of the same material, to be sent to the English colonies. They will be sent out complete, and may be put together in a few hours. The house will not be expensive either, for as no room will be lost in stowing away in the ship on account of the flatness of the pieces of the papier mache, the freight will be low; and the original cost is not high. Articles made to resemble carved oak; and not distinguishable from it at a short distance, and very durable, cost not more than one fifth or one sixth of what they would cost if they were oaken.

The paper boards are about as heavy as mahogany, and as solid, and can be worked with any tool. Any solidity almost can be given to this material by pressure, and for that purpose the hydraulic press is used. It is well suited for building, if it possesses the qualities ascribed to it. It is said to be water-proof—a great desideratum—and that a board an inch thick is as impervious to sound as a brick wall. It is also a bad conductor of heat, and at the same time good to keep out the cold. So it blows hot and cold.

It has struck us, though, that if this material should get to be extensively used, it will be attended with one bad consequence—a rise in the price of paper, and paper is a thing that ought to be kept down as low as a fair remuneration to the manufacturer will allow. The rough raw material—old rags—does not admit, like some other raw materials, wool and cotton for instance, of a constantly-increasing supply according to the demand. The more cotton is needed, the more it will be cultivated, and the cheaper it will finally be; but rags are produced upon another principle, and the source of supply, though unfailing, are comparatively limited.

Wash. Globe.

FAMINE IN GEORGIA. It is said that famine is prevailing to a considerable extent in Carroll county, Ga. Hundreds of families are almost without provisions and destitute of the means for supplying themselves. Other counties are similarly affected. Short crops for the past two seasons are alleged as the cause of this privation.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF AUTHORSHIP.

BY RICHARD COE.

During the last spring, being advised by my physician to travel for my health, I took the morning cars at Philadelphia for Pittsburgh, and arrived in the latter city, in due time, and without anything of consequence occuring upon the route. From thence I engaged passage on a first class steamboat for Cincinnati; and stepping aboard the vessel, the last bell was rung, and the boat proceeded on her way.

After the bustle of departure was over, I had time to look around upon my fellow passengers, when my eye happend to fall upon a middle aged gentleman of respectable appearance, habited in a suit of mourning, apparently regarding me attentively. Feeling the awkwardness of my position, as he seemed a total stranger to myself, I took my seat on the other side of the boat, hoping by this movement to escape further observation, when, on looking towards him again I perceived that he was now approaching me.

On coming up to me he bowed politely, and said, "Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Coe, of Philadelphia—the author of a volume of poems?"

Upon my answering him in the affirmative, he took my hand, and shaking it cordially, introduced himself to me as the Revrend Henry W., of Cincinnati.

"I am a stranger to you," he said, "but you are not so to me; and, if you will take a seat beside me, (for I had risen and was now standing,) I will inform you how I became acquainted with your face, and have thus been enabled to recognize you."

"You must know," he said, when we were seated, "that some few months since I was in your city, with my wife and child, on a visit to some of her relatives, when my little daughter Mary was taken suddenly ill of a malignant fever, and died in a few short days. She was a lovely and a sprightly child of about five years of age. You, as a parent, my dear sir, may know how much we loved her. It seemed as thoughour very hearts would break. Whilst we were still weeping above the remains of our little one, a kind friend came into the room, and, placing your book in my hand, pointed to a little poem therein, entitled 'The Vacant Chair,' remarking to me, 'I think, my dear W., you may be enabled to draw some consolation from these lines.' At his request I read them aloud to my dear wife, on coming to the verse that runs, (here he repeated the verse to me so deeply had it been graven on his memory,)

"Many parents, kind and good,
Lost to them their little brood,
Bless their Maker night and day,
Though he took their *all* away!
Shall we, therefore, murmur, where
Stands, unfill'd *one* vacant chair?"

My heart was made glad within me to think that we, indeed, had still left to us for consolation two dear children at home, while many an equally fond parent had to mourn over *all* their little flock. I was so filled with gratitude at this reflection that I turned to my friend and proposed that he should, then, and there, offer up a thanksgiving to the Father of Mercies that He, yet, should have graciously vouchsafed unto us, his unworthy creatures, so many comforts and blessings upon earth. He did so in a feeling and eloquent prayer at the Throne of Grace, and from that moment my heart was relieved of at least a portion of its bitterness. A few days after, you were pointed out to me on the street by my friend, as the author of the poem, and I requested him to introduce me to you, but from the rapidity with which you were walking at the time, and the crowded state of the thoroughfare, this was rendered impossible." Here he proposed to present me to his wife, who sat a little distance from us, no doubt wondering at the earnestness with which her husband was conversing with a seeming stranger. Nothing could exceed the kindness with which I was treated by them both, on the passage, and, on learning that I was an invalid in pursuit of health, they gave me a pressing invitation to spend some time at their own home in Cincinnati.

Shall I say that this little incident was not gratifying to my feelings? If I had never written another poem than the one alluded to above, I should be amply repaid for its composition, in the fact that it, at least, had been the means of affording some little consolation to the hearts of an amiable, intelligent, and grief stricken pair.

This is one of the *advantages* of being an author; would that there were no reverse to the picture; but truth compels me to say there is!

A part of our conversation had been overheard by an elderly lady who sat near us at the time, a regular Mrs. Partington, as I afterwards learned to my sorrow. This much of it, it appeared, was indelibly stamped upon her memory. That I was the author of a book of poems, and that my name was Poe, a very natural mistake to be sure, inasmuch as my name so closely resembles that of Mr. P.

Next morning, she, with many curtsies and simpers introduced herself to me as Mrs. M——, and, at once, without further ceremony, entered into a long conversation about authors, books, etc., and at last broke out into these words:

"But of all the poems I ever read, Mr. Poe, your 'Raven,' delights me most; there is such a charming air of mysticism aoout it, and"—

Here she was going on still further, when I interrupted her to explain that my name was not Poe, but Coe, and that I could not lay claim to the honor of composing that wonderful poem.

"Ah! I understand," she replied, "that is always the way with you poets. Whenever you are praised for any great composition, you modestly disclaim the authorship of it. But it won't do, Mr. Poe," she added. "But come, let me introduce you to my friends, Mr. and Mrs. L., they will be delighted, I know, to make the acquaintance of so distinguished a writer."

She fairly pulled me towards her companions; when, concluding it was best to make a virtue of necessity, I suffered myself to be presented to them as Mr. Poe, the poet. What else *could* I have done, my dear reader? Was ever man in such a predicament?

After conversing a short time with them, I arose, went upon deck, and remained there for the balance of the morning. In the afternoon, I had the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing them take their departure from the boat, at one of the numerous landings on the river, and heard the old lady inquiring of the captain if he knew where Mr. Poe was, as she would like to bid him "good-bye!",

I need not inform the reader, I suppose, that I took precious good care to keep out of the way, and that I breathed freer after she was gone. I have no doubt that the good old soul firmly believes, to this day, that she enjoys the acquaintance of the veritable author of "The Ravens," or that, if she has by this time been informed of his decease—which is not unlikely—she may now be lamenting over *my* early death!

This is one of the *disadvantages* of being an author. I might multiply instances in my experience of the advantages and disadvantages of authorship—but, for the present, will let these suffice, with the promise, however, to pursue the vein at some future period, should this little sketch of my travels prove of interest to the reader.

SCENE IN A COURT AT SAN FRANCISCO. Enter Captain in custody of Marshal.

Judge—Captain, there are very grave charges brought against you. Spitting in a man's face—pulling his nose—and kicking him. Are they true?

Captain—(hesitating, not liking to say no, as it might be telling an untruth; and not liking to say yes, thinking of a heavy fine)—Will your Honor allow me to ask your Marshal a question?

Judge—Nodding assent.

Captain—Mr. Marshal, will you please to state to the Court whether the person who made this complaint was armed or not when he came on board my ship, accompanied by yourself?

Marshal—he was armed, for I handed him a revolver myself, which he placed in his pocket.

Captain—Does your Honor think it probable that a man with a six barrel revolver in his pocket would allow another to spit in his face, pull his nose, and kick him?

Judge (fired with indignation)—No sir! and if he did, he deserved it! Captain, you are honorably acquitted of the charges. Good bye, sir, [Shaking hands.] I wish you a pleasant and prosperous voyage.

Captain—Adieu! most wise and righteous Judge.

MORTALITY AMONG GENERALS. Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearny, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brooke, Arbuckle, and Whiting.

A HEAT DAY'S WORK. One million and a quarter of gold, from California, was melted on Thursday last, between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock, in the melting department of the Mint, in Philadelphia. This is the largest amount ever melted in one day since the establishment of the Mint.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 21. The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10th inst., four days later than last advices.

A mutiny took place on board the packet ship Queen of the West, at Liverpool, on the 6th, which was quelled after a terrible fight. She sailed on the 9th, under a new captain and men. Her former commander, Capt. Moore, comes passenger in the Pacific.

ENGLAND. Everything was quiet in England, and but little of interest had transpired. The elections to Parliament, to fill vacancies occasioned by the appointment of the new Ministers, were progressing. Henries, for Stamford, and Whitesides, for Enniskillen, are both returned.

IRELAND. Dr. McHale has raised the standard against the established Church.

Alarming accounts of the spread and organization of Ribbon parties have been received from the Northern districts.

FRANCE. France continues quiet, and the government arrangement with the Bank is satisfactory to commercial men.

The fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family is again agitated, with the certainty of its satisfactory termination.

The Swiss staff officers at Paris, have been ordered to return to Switzerland forthwith. The difficulties between France and Switzerland have, however, it is said, been arranged for the present.

The French Ambassador has suddenly left London and arrived at Paris, and his return is the subject of much speculation.

A steam frigate had sailed from Touton for Algiers, with 300 political exiles on board.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant on Monday the 8th, and prices had improved on the closing rates of Saturday.

BELGIUM. Belgium has just ratified a treaty of commerce and navigation with England.

AUSTRIA. A serious conspiracy to overthrow the government has been detected. Troops were on the move at the latest dates, and every pass between Austria and Turkey strongly guarded.

MARKETS.—*Liverpool, March* 10. Cotton meets a fair demand, but the Canada's advices had flattened the market, and holders were more anxious to realize. There was no quotable change in prices.

Wright & Gardner's Cotton circular of the 9th quotes fair Uplands and Mobiles at 5⅜d; Orleans 5⅝d; Middling Uplands 5d; Mobile 5⅛; Orleans 5¼d. Sales of latter on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were 25,000 bales—the trade took 16,500 and the speculators 6,000; for export 2,500 bales.

On Wednesday the market was quiet at steady rates, with sales of from 6000 to 7000 bales. Exporters took 500 American, and speculators 500 American, and 1200 Surat.

Breadstuffs.—There has been a slow sale of wheat at 2d decline.

Flour has declined 6d to 1s. Corn is steady.

Mankin's Circular quotes mixed and read Wheat at 5s 10d a 6s 3d; white 6s 7d to 7s 1d. Western Canal Flour 21s to 21s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s 3d to 21s 9d; Ohio 22s 6d to 23s 6d; Orleans 22s to 23s. Corn, yellow, 29s to 29s 6d.

The money market is steady and consols closed on Tuesday at 97½. American securities are in fair request at the Niagara's quotations.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 23. Flour dull. Sales of 2,000 barrels at $4 50 a $4 62½ for State and southern.

White wheat 98 a 101 cents. Yellow corn 64 a 65 cents. Rye 76 cents. Oats 43 cents.

Mess pork $17. Lard 9¾ a 10¼ cents.

Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Whisky 21 a 21½ cents.

Stocks.—Sales of United States 6s, 1867, 118; Canton 75½; Erie 84½.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 19. The Central Railroad Bank, of this place, was entered yesterday and robbed of $20,000. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has yet been discovered.

Death of Sir John Harvey.

HALIFAX, March 22. Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia since 1848, expired to-day at 12 o'clock m.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 22.

No preparations were made for the reception of Kossuth at Memphis, Tenn., consequently he did not stop there.

Very Late from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16. The steamship Louisiana arrived to-day with advices from Galveston Texas, to the 12th inst.

Much excitement existed at Brownsville, growing out of an assault upon the editor of the *Flag*, by Col. Wheat, for some remarks made by the former in his paper unfavorable to the latter.

The capture of Carvajal by General Harney is confirmed in the letters from the Rio Grande, and the war for the present is at an end.

Indian depredations in Texas are reported to be of the most alarming character, and the Texas papers urge that unless Government speedily interferes to check them, irreparable damage to life and property must ensue.

I. O. O. F.

THE members of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, are earnestly requested to meet on Friday night, at 7½ o'clock at their Lodge Room, over the Store of Evans & Cooke,
March 22. 39—

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.
1852. 41—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.
March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.
L. B. WALKER.
March 19, 1852. 39—

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's book of Chatham County, on the 16th of March, by Daniel Johnson, living near Lassiter's Cross Roads from Raleigh to Pittsborough, a Dark Roan Horse, supposed to be five years old, 5 feet high; valued at twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents; has signs of the gear and weak eyes.
JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.
March 26. 40—3t.

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

CARBONATED *Chalybeate Aperient*, Cheltenham Salt. A supply of this highly approved aperiant in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
March 27, 1852. 40—

D. G. LOUGEE,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Sign of the Big Watch,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.
January, 1852. 19—

IMPORTANT SALE
Of Negroes, Mules, &c. 27th April next,
At Aiken, South Carolina.

THE undersigned having nearly completed their contract on the South Carolina Railroad, will positively sell, without reserve, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at Aiken, South Carolina, to the highest bidder:

130 NEGROES,	90 CARTS AND HARNESS,
85 MULES,	25 WHEEL-BARROWS,
3 HORSES,	190 SHOVELS.

Railroad Plows, Picks, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheel-wrights' Tools, &c.

Those negroes are beyond doubt the likeliest gang, for their number, ever offered in any market, consisting almost entirely of young fellows from the age of 21 to 30 years, some few boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, and four women. Among the fellows are first rate

BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, COOPERS, BRICK-MOULDERS, WHEEL-WRIGHTS, AND WAGGONERS.

Among the women, one excellent Weaver and Seamstress, another one, a good Cook. All well trained and disciplined for Rail and Plankroad working, (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, S. C., under the management of a gentleman of very superior ability and experience, and well calculated to train them,) which makes them more valuable than untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The Mules are all stout, young, select, well broke and in fine order.

The Carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—Iron axles and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself. Terms Cash.

Aiken, S. C., immediately on the Railroad, 16 miles from Hamburg. J. C. SPROULL & Co.
March 12, 1852. 913—wtd.

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo.; new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand-Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosopny, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

T. H. SELBY,
No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh,

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS*, bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.
March 24, 1852. 38—

For the Gentlemen.

CLOTH, Cassimeres, Vestings, white Linen Drills, Farmer's Brown Linen Drill, Blay Linen, superior and cheap, Irish Linen, black silk Cravats, Pongee Handi's, black and white silk Gloves, black and colored kid do.; and a variety of other Goods suitable for the season. T. H. SELBY.
March 24, 1852. 38—

Domestic Goods.

250 PIECES Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings, 11-4 brown and bleached sheetings, Osnaburgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, white and colored straw Matting, Ladie's and Gent's travelling Bags.
March 24, 1852 T. H. SELBY.

Hats.

KOSSUTH HATS, of various qualities and prices, Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan, Palm Leaf, &c.
March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Miricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H SELBY.

Hardware & Cutlery.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, Castings, Blacksmith's Tools, cut Nails, Horse shoe nails and Horse shoes, weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Sythe Blades, Patent Balances, Table Cutlery 51 pieces in a set.
March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

Boots & Shoes.

ROBINSON'S SLIPPERS, Ladie's walking shoes, Miles & Son's gentlemen's Boots, calfskin shoes, children and misses do. T. H. SELBY.
March 24, 1852. 38—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetitte and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.
March 27, 1852. 40—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.
March 22. 39—1m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of EPHRAIM HOLMES will please make payment to the subscriber, who has taken out letters of administration upon said Estate; and all persons having claims against the Estate must present them within the time prescribed by Law. JOS. J. W. TUCKER, Adm'r.
March 22. 39—

Berage Delaines.

A HANDSOME variety just received.
Also, Spring Calicoes. J. BROWN.
March 22. 39—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.
Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

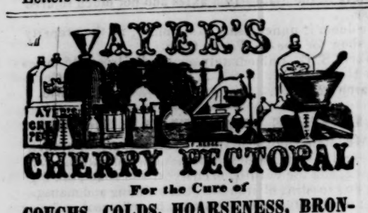
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

LITERARY Remiriscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N.C. Bookstore

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 905—6tw.

State of North Carolina,—MARTIN CO., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* WM. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN CO., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN CO., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 902—6w.

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factotory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candies, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDIES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pic les, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,

February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, Va.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crushed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff*.

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent*.

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,		$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Sadulory.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Beardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

"Thou hast a Charmed Cup, O Fame."

"Like to the Pontick Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont."

So the undying fame, bright as the blaze of Sunset halos o'er the laurel brow, deservedly accorded to those Truly fortunate and well-known Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Will keep due on, until their popularity extends from the icy capes of Labrador, to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, until the hosannas of a Universe extoll their name in one prolonged shout that shall frighten the reign of chaos, and startle sacred echo from her caverned sleep.

"In lazy apathy let stoics boast."

The grateful praise received from every section of this boundless continent, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these far famed and popular lottery agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them praise are wages, the immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Have accomplished by presenting to the public monthly a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of legal and responsible Lotteries, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people.

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of March, we enjoin those whose expectations were not fully realized in February, in the language of the poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt,
Nothing so hard, but search will find it out."

We call attention to

110,000 Dollars in Prize Money, in six splendid Prizes, sold in the month of February, 1852.

All paid and on file at No. 1, Light Street. Our luck still in the ascendant.

$30,000, Nos. 16 73 75 package whole tickets sent to Indiana. $25,000 Nos 5 43 55 package half tickets sent to Ohio. $20,000, Nos 16 39 42, package quarter tickets, sent to Alabama. $15,000, Nos 10 18, 27, single whole ticket, sent to South Carolina. $10,000, Nos 37 44 68, package half tickets, sent to Tennessee. $10,000, Nos 49 62 69, package quarter tickets, sent to North Carolina. Every prize, but one, was drawn in packages.

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1852.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	$10	$30 00
2	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	32,852	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
4	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
5	17,716	78 Nos 16 drawn	5	15 00
6	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	45 00
8	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	30 00
9	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
10	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
11	18,656	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	30 00
13	55,365	78 Nos 12 drawn	15	60 00
15	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
16	16,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
17	33,397	78 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
19	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	40 00
22	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
23	20,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	5	18 00
24	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
22	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	4	15 00
27	80,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	32	100 00
29	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
31	33,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

February 29, 1852. 83—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y*.

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " on modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5.*]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Aparagus—Giant.

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.

Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Pail adelphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.

Mustard—White and Brown.

Nasturtium.

Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.

Okra.

Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.

Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.

Peas—Early Ceco Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.

Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.

Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cher